Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1806. [No. 1512.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and two*—And is without exception the best Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*
Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*
Dec. 14. tf.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP
HETTY,
Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory may be seen and description of the Ship made known, on application to Captain Russel, on board or to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.
If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days, she will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.
R. N. & Co.
January 1. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
60 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,
Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by
R. Veitch & Co.
December 21. tf
N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by
John G. Ladd.
December 13.

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 9th instant.
By order of the President and Directors,
Gurdin Chapin, *Cashier*
January 6. 3taw4w

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.
November 12.

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,
For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Consisting of
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica,
St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.
N. E. Rum,
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira,
Sherry,
Old Port,
Lisbon,
Malaga, and } WINES.
Teneriffe
40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Souchong, } TEAS,
Hyson-Skin, and } Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.
Bohea
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.
October 18.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

400 hhds. Liverpool coarse Salt, on board the schooner Polly and Eliza, at Lawrason's wharf, and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle,
Who have also received by said Schooner from Boston,
8 hogsheads retailing Molasses,
50 barrels New England Rum,
100 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. Chocolate
15 do. Cod Fish,
10 casks fresh Raisins,
20 boxes do. Muscatel ditto.
2 chests Imperial Tea.

IN STORE,
Beerboon Gurrahs,
Young Hyson and Hyson-Skin Teas,
First quality Russia, heavy and light Raven Duck,
American Sewing Twine,
Havanna Segars, of a superior quality,
Dipt Candles,
Chocolate,
N. E. Rum, in hogsheads and barrels,
Pork,
1 cask double-refined Loaf Sugar,
6000 lbs. Sheet Lead, &c.
☞ Cash will be given for 150 barrels Corn. Apply as above.
January 14. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Enquire of the Printer.
January 16.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store.*
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]
Fleetwood:
OR
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.
September 18. d

FOR SALE,

(If applied for immediately)

The Brig Friendship;
She flows 800 barrels Flour, and is well calculated for the West India trade, having a deep waist, suitable for carrying lumber. If not sold in 5 days, a freight will be taken. For terms apply to
Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
Who have received by said brig, from Boston, and offer for Sale,
200 hhds. coarse Liverpool Salt,
11 hhds. Molasses, suitable for retailing,
50 bbls Boston Beef,
40 do. Pork,
6 hhds. New England Rum.
250 nests Hingham boxes,
5 boxes Cod Fish,
200 reams Wrapping Paper,
They have also on hand,
20 barrels fall caught Mackrel,
6 pipes Holland Gin,
4 do. French Brandy,
40 bbls. N. E. Rum,
40 tons Plaister Paris,
2 hhds. Molasses.
And a general assortment of *Boots and Shoes*, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.
January 25 d1w

15 hogsheads } Prime retailing Molasses.
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogsheads } New-England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate
Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.
Mandeville & Jamesson.
December 21. d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Colerraines.*
50 barrels prime Pork.
WM. HODGSON.
November 28. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts,
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantuas,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct. 22. dtf

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—
Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of May—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof.
Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*
December 13. drtfFeb

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke-street, under the house of *E. Mill's*;
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Oniers; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.
A. WILLIS.
January 15. d1m

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and } TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Souchong
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
Madeira,
Bucellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and } WINES.
Genuine Old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimenot Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.
December 16. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 23. d

JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.
22 hhds. Brimstone,
12 casks Linseed-Oil,
2 cases Cantharides,
ALSO
30 casks first quality Cheese.
JOHN G. LADD.
Jan. 9. dtf.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

NINTH CONGRESS,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEFENCE OF OUR PORTS AND HARBOURS.

DEBATE on the report of a select committee, on that part of the President's message that relates to aggressions committed on our coasts by foreign armed vessels; to the defence of our ports and harbors; to the building of seventy-four gun ships, and to the preventing the exportation of arms and amunition.

In committee of the whole; Mr. GREGG in the chair. The first resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That a sum of money, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be appropriated to enable the President of the United States, to cause our ports and harbours to be better fortified and protected against any insult or injury.

Mr. Dawson. At the commencement of the present sesssion, the President in obedience to his duty, made known to us the state of the nation; he then informed us, that "Our coasts have been infested, and our harbours watched, by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some of them with illegal commissions, others with those of legal form, but committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commissions. They have captured in the very entrance of our harbours, as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication, but not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, or in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them, maltreated the crews, and abandoned them in boats in the open sea, or on desert shores, without food or covering. These enormities appearing to be unreached by any contract of their sovereigns, I found it necessary to equip a force, to cruize within our own seas, to arrest all vessels of these descriptions found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the Gulf Stream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates."

"The same system of hovering on our coasts and harbors, under color of seeking enemies, has been also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and oppression of our commerce.

"With Spain our negociations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practises are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobile, our commerce passing through that river, continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisianna have not been acceded to."

"Inroads have been recently made into territories of Orleans and the Mississippi. Our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very ports of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government.

"In reviewing these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmness, and the wisdom of the legislature will all be called into action."

This communication excited the honest indignation of all who heard it; and a similar impression seems to have been made in every part of the continent; Already have our constituents expressed their sentiments; and do our fellow citizens convey to us declarations of their indignation, already have they offered their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in support of our claims, and our violated rights; nor have occurrences since lessened that impression. It now becomes our duty and a most important one it is, to adopt those measures, and to provide those means best calculated to meet the state of things; to secure peace, if peace be attainable on terms consistent with our interest and honor; and, if not, to unite the confidence, rouse the zeal and direct all the energies of our country, if by the folly of some governments and the vices of others, they should become necessary. To this all the wisdom, all the firmness, all the moderation of Congress will be called into action. It well behoves us to be neither rash nor diffident. But assuming that ground which reason, justice and our importance as a nation entitle us to, to maintain it with unabating zeal, and invincible firmness, and rendering justice to all, we have a right to demand it from all.

It is impossible for any person to look back on the injuries and insults which we have received, without feeling much indignation & a spirit for revenge—It is impossible to look forward without feeling much anxiety and much awe. I own to you I have experienced them; I have however consoled myself with the pleasing hope, that when we came into a committee of the whole, and took a general view of the state of our country, a spirit of accommodation would have discovered itself, that forgetting all party or local dinstinction we, should have united our efforts in support of our violated rights, of our plundered property, of our degraded citizens—nor did I doubt, nor do I now, that with this disposition the wisdom of congress was adequate to all their purposes; to support the peace, interest and honor of our country.

Mr. Clinton. It must strike every member of the house that the sum contemplated to be appropriated by the resolution to the protection of our ports and harbors, is altogether inadequate. I did not expect that we should be called upon at this time to take this subject into consideration, and I am not, therefore, prepared to go into the necessary details upon it; but I believe the proposed sum will go but a small way to fortify even the port of New York alone. I believe the fortification of our ports and harbors is an object of the very first importance, which has excited the sensibility of our countrymen from one end of the continent to the other. The attention of congress has been particularly called to the defenceless & unprotected state of the port of N. York, on which 2 memorials have been presented, one from the merchants of the city of New York, and the other from the corporation. I do not wish to be understood ascasting any reflection on the opinion of the secretary of war, or on the respectable committee who has made this report. But before I give a vote on the subject, I wish it could be enquired into more particularly.

I could wish that we had previous a statement of the situation of the ports and harbors, and of the sum necessary to protect each port. Before we have this statement it is impossible for us to decide whether the proposed sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be competent.—I would rather not appropriate a cent than agree to such a sum as would be a burlesque on the subject.

Mr. Thomas said the sum was certainly inadequate, and the granting of it appeared nearly equivalent to doing nothing.—He thought the course pursued in this instance an unusual way of making an appropriation. The common way was to leave sums blank until after principles were decided and a bill brought in to carry them into effect.

After the principle is settled that we will fortify our ports and harbors, that we will build a number of gun boats or seventy fours or both, a bill might be brought in, and it would be then time enough to fill up the blanks. In order that this course might be pursued, he would move to strike out one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. N. Willisms.—It may seem strange that so small a sum should be proposed by the committee; but when the precise object of the report is considered, it would not appear so surprising. It was not contemplated in the committee that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, would be adequate to the erection of fortifications for the defence of our numerous harbours. It was only considered as adequate to the repair of the present fortifications, and the fitting up of some additional guns. I am not unaware that the subject is of the highest importance. The fortification of the ports and harbors of so extensive a country is deservedly considered of the first consequence. When we come to take the subject in this large point of view, we shall not fix our attention upon so pitiful a sum as that under consideration.

If this be the intention of my colleague, I shall heartily concur in his motion, if on the contrary, a majority of the committee think it best, in the first instance, to attend to the repair of existing fortifications, and the fitting up of some additional guns for immediate use, & hereafter to go into a consideration of more extensive measures, of defence I shall acquiesce. At any rate I am willing that the sense of the committee should be taken on this question, and for that purpose I second the motion of my colleague.

Mr. Ely. I cannot conceive it of much consequence whether the sum appropriated be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or one million. The only question is whether we will make any appropriation. Being one of the committee who made the report I will take the liberty of stating the motives that governed them.

The committee had no particular predelection for the sum stated in the report; for they knew it was in the discretion of the house to modify it as they saw fit. The committee had a conversation with the secretary of war on the subject.

He was pleased to say that there were some ports as well fortified as could be expected in the present situation of the country;——but that in other places the fortifications were defective and inadequate. He stated that at New Orleans, the fortifications were very inadequate; that they had gone out of repair, and it was a question whether it were not best to change their scites. He represented that at Savanna there were no works, adding that Georgia had made no cession of land to the U. S. on which to erect them. He stated that at Charleston, the works had suffered considerably in consequence of tornadoes. He said there were some works at Norfolk; and likewise stated the situation of New York. From his statement it appeared that but little had been done towards the effectual protection of that harbour; and that it was extremely difficult to do any thing to protect it against any considerable force that might be brought against it.—He stated that there was some protection at Newport; and that in the Chesapeak much was not required; and at Boston the harbour was nearly as well secured as it need be. In addition to this conversation, the secretary gave an estimate of the sum necessary to be appropriated to repair the works which were going to decay. This estimate was from the mouth of the secretary. I consider this sum as inadequate, and it is my wish that we should not rest on the opinion of the secretary of war, but decide for ourselves. I believe that great attention ought to be paid to our ports and harbors. I cannot but think it peculiarly proper to protect a place where one third of our revenue is collected, and which I believe now might be laid under contribution by a single 74 gun ship. How this is to be done, I cannot pretend to say. The thing alarms me in the present state of our affairs, and I think we are called upon to be prepared for immediate defence. On this point there can be no diversity of opinion. I hope, therefore, that gentlemen, who have taken a full view of the subject, will come forward with an efficient plan.

Mr. Dawson. The object is to strike out 150,000 dollars to introduce a larger sum. I am sorry this motion has been made. It is known to you, Mr. Chairman, that more than one million of dollars has already been applied to the defence of New York, provided that state agrees to appropriate the money. It is known to you also, that many millions have been applied to the defence of our ports and harbors. It is known to you, by the message of the president, that the most important articles of defence are already in readiness; and that this appropriation is only in aid of another appropriation of 250,000 dollars for gun boats—both being parts of the same system for the protection of our ports and harbors. This estimate comes from the secretary of war, who I believe is better informed and more disinterested on this subject than any member on this floor.

Mr. Early. I rise to enquire whether a motion for the committee to rise will not supersede the motion now under consideration. If so, I I will make it, and will briefly detail my reasons therefor.

It appears to me on a view of the subject embraced by the report that we are not possessed of sufficient detailed information on which to found a correct decision. The report embraces three distinct objects, contemplated as so many parts of one general system. It is true there is but one resolution now before the committee, and to that I will direct my attention. On that point the committee are possessed of too little information, in my opinion, to form a correct judgment. They have no information of what harbors in the United States are susceptible of fortification, no data on which to decide. It is not presumable that every port and harbor on our extensive line is susceptible of this species of defence. I understand that it is the opinion of some very eminent military characters that the port of New York is not susceptible of defence in this way. But this is not all. Is there any estimate of the expence of such a general system of defence, or of a single port or harbor? There is not. Gentlemen say their object is, and that it is now the most correct course, to decide the principle of defending our ports and harbors, and afterwards to fill up the blanks. But permit me to ask those who contend for this mode of procedure, whether they are willing, in the first place, to agree to the fortification of our ports, when they have not only no do data to determine the expence, but are likewise without any data on which to judge of the efficacy of the measure. After they shall have proceeded in this course for a time, and shall have expended millions, the plan may turn out to be ineffectual, and every dollar laid out, be sunk. The situation of our ports and harbours is represented as alarming, as exposing, not only the property of our citizens but likewise the revenue of the nation, to lawless depredations of marauders and privateers. This is true, lamentably true! But in proportion to its truth, ought we to proceed guardedly; in proportion to its truth ought we to possess data to convince us that the course we take will prove effectual. For myself, I take occasion to say, from the little information I possess, which I allow is very inconsiderable, I am opposed to this mode of defence altogether, I believe that it will be ineffectual; that it will afford no solid protection; and that after having proceeded, even to bankruptcy, we shall be as poorly defended as we were before. For these reasons, and because I want data on which to act, and the information of men more capable of judging on such subjects than I am, I move you that the committee rise.

Mr. Dawson. When I called up the report, I should have made an apology to the House for the delay which has taken place in this business, but for the situation in which we have lately been. I trust now the subject is brought before us, we shall take some effectual measures for relieving our country from its degraded situation.—I know there are some gentlemen in this house, because they have told us so before, who are for doing nothing. I trust, however, their number is very small, and that a great majority will be found ready to do what the exigency of affairs requires. As for the information requested by the gentleman from Georgia, I am at a loss to know for what reason he calls for it. My opinion is, that, a certain sum should be appropriated to this object, to be expended at the discretion of the executive. But the gentleman, before he agrees to take this step, requires information of those ports which are defensible. I know of no way in which he can get information, but by converting a committee of this house into a corps of engineers, to go from one end of the country to the other. If a majority of this house are for proceeding at once according to the recommendation of the President, to the effectual defence of our ports and harbours, they will not agree to any motion whose tendency is to put the measure aside.

Mr. Jackson. I hope the committee will not rise until they have further investigated the resolution under consideration, and I think the reasons assigned by the gentleman from Georgia will, on consideration, be deemed by himself an argument against the motion. It is said, that we do not now possess sufficient detailed information; but it is not necessary now to have that detailed information which it may be necessary to have when this business assumes the shape of a bill.—We are now engaged in fixing the principle; the details of which will follow afterwards. The interests of the nation call aloud to us to attend to this subject. The cries of our impressed seamen join in the general murmur; our commerce, subject to lawless condemnation, under admiralty decisions, calls aloud for our attention. It is high time that the representatives of the nation should deliberate on the subject. Let us then set from day to day, until we shall unite in effectual measures of redress. Let us no longer be indifferent or inattentive to a subject more important than any other that can come before us. Let us evince that unanimity which shall enforce success to whatever we propose. Shall we, at such a crisis, be creeping on behind the public sentiment, and looking with indifference on scenes which can no longer be submitted to, unless we resign the independence we have acquired? It is not necessary, at present, to go into details. It is only necessary to say whether we will protect our harbors, erect gun boats, and build vessels to protect our commerce on the seas, and not only to repel aggressions, but to chastise those who offer them. I hope there will be found to be but one sentiment in the House, as there is in the nation, and that we will expend the last cent before we submit to the degradations offered us. I entreat the committee not to rise until they have fully deliberated on the subject, and have formed an effectual plan for obtaining redress.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31.

MARRIED, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Muir, Mr. *Thomas Towers*, to Miss *Eliza Chatham*—both of this place.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 5th December, 1805.

"Since our last of the 16th ult. 4 cargoes of flour have arrived from America, which are offering at 9,600 ris per bbl. but cannot be sold. We have had large importations of wheat both from England and the Levant, and a great reduction in prices is fully expected. We may want some supplies for the spring, but flour should not stand laid down here more than from 8 to 9 dollars per bbl. to leave any margin for profit."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated WYTHE, Virg. Dec. 27, 1805.

"I cannot omit amusing you with some items of a late discovery in this county. About two miles east of Geo. Wamplers, an attempt was made to sink a pit, to search for salt water. A few feet below the sur-

...ince, have been found several bones of the mammouth of an unusually large size—— One tooth is said to weigh 17 pounds and proves it to be a creature that feeds on herbage. With these bones are intermixed a number of that of an animal of the largest species of the carnivorous kind; also a number of Bones of young and smaller mammouths; and one might conjecture from appearances, that these carcases have not been more than one hundred years deposited in the earth. Entire pieces of reed six inches long, and twigs of the pine tree, are found in a large bed of dung supposed to be the intestines of the mammouth,—when it was killed. Our acquaintance the Rev. Mr. Slanger, is busy in good weather, in having a full search made, for the whole skeleton, which if he succeeds, it probably will give further information concerning the nature and properties of a species of animals now extinct."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated

WYTHE, *Jan. 4th*, 1806.

SIR,

"I wrote you in haste about two weeks ago.—This day I went to the spot where the Mammoth bones are found, and with my own eyes satisfied my own curiosity. The teeth, or rather the grinders are larger than those I have seen, that were found at Campbell's Saline on Holstein, or even those at the Big bone Lick in Kentucky; these grinders and the substances that appear to have been in the entrails, prove that this monster of the forest has been a creature that fed on herbage. But the singular appearance of this new Lick, and the variety of large bones already dug up, proves, that a part of them belonged to large animals of a carnivorous species. A large tusk or horn has been found, inserted in the head or rather upper jaw, about two feet long, and eight inches in circumference. There have been seven under jaw bones already found of this latter animal, as Mr. Michael Kinsar informs, on whose land this curious deposit is found; by the shape of the horn, and its place so near the nose, the smaller animal may have been a species of the Rhinoceros, one kind of which is said to be the Unicorn of the ancients. But how so many of them have been laid prostrate on the same spot with the Mammoth, and of those by the teeth found, (there must have been several) makes the whole a matter of admiration. Bishop Madison will be disappointed in getting an entire skeleton; the bones, at least several of them after having been exposed several days in the open air, become very brittle, and the country people have carried off several; the teeth, particularly the grinders of the Mammoth, are in a good state of preservation, and may bear transportation any where.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, dated Halifax, Jan. 10.

"There happened in this county a few days since, the most brutal murder ever known. The murderer is in the hands of the law, and is to undergo an examination this day. It is in proof that Wills Williams, a young man late of Kentucky, in character of a *horse trader*, did in open day with a pole-ax beat out the brains of a young man named John Dixon, the store keeper of Lipscomb, Ragland and Co. in the store-house of the same; after which he robbed the trunks, &c. of the house and took out of them money and bank notes to the amount of 1500 or 2000 dollars, after which the rascal locked the door, leaving the dead body alone in the house, threw away or secreted the key, concealed the axe in the neighboring woods, and concealed the silver to the amount of one hundred dollars, together with the merchant's private papers in a hollow tree, all of which were found."

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

FROM *WASHINGTON*,

1st mo. 22d, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

I concluded my last to thee with Friend Sloan's call on Friend Dana for the *motive* which induced him to move for the amendment, *persons* instead of *slaves*.—Friend Dana observed that he believed the mover of the resolution had brought it forward only as a subject of revenue, at least he had exhibited it in no other light: he could see no good reason why it should not extend to white persons, who are imported into this country as well as to blacks.—There are many whites held in bondage several years to pay their passages; they are for a time slaves: many of these are hardy, able, serviceable men, of much profit to the people of the middle and northern states: they are *imported*. There is a great difference between *importation* and *emigration*, a distinction eminently seen in that very section of the constitution which prohibits congress from passing laws to prevent such importation; but allowing congress to impose a tax not exceeding ten dollars. As to the *motive* which suggested the amendment, he would inform the gentleman from New-Jersey, that the practice had ever been to judge of resolutions, amendments, &c. not by the conjectured motives of the mover, but by the fitness and correctness of the subject moved.

Alston was for the amendment, on account of the propriety of excluding certain dangerous mulattoes of the W. I. Fisk of Vermont moved an amendment to the amendment, by saying "persons of color." Friend Dana told him he believed he did not understand the import of his own amendment,; some philosophers have told us that black is no *color*, or white is no *color*, but the expression "people of color," means mulattoes, mustees, costees, &c. all colors from black to white, but not black nor white. Negroes were not included in the expression. The motion was withdrawn.

The speaker was against the resolution, no man was a greater enemy to slavery than himself: it was an evil imposed on us by our forefathers, and with which we must bear, till we can find some safe way to shake it off: no man more regretted the late conduct of South Carolina: the legislature of his own state [North Carolina] had expressed their abhorrence, by moving an amendment to the federal constitution, giving congress power to stop the traffic before the year 1808. But the present resolution seems only intended to show the disapprobation of congress of the conduct of South Carolina; seems calculated only to point at her the finger of public scorn. The speaker was called to order by the chairman [Dawson] who told him the subject before the house was not the resolution itself, but the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Connecticut. The speaker tried awkwardly to prove himself in order, but soon sat down.

Nelson, was opposed to the amendment, there are many worthy men, and who when they come here make good and serviceable citizens, who are obliged to continue in servitude several years perhaps, to defray the expenses of their passages: will you add ten dollars worth of servitude to their already hard condition? He was however in favor of the resolution.

It has been said that the revenue arising from such a tax is of no importance; an old Scotchman who they said was my grand father, used to say that many a mickle makes a muckle.

Friend Southard was opposed to the amendment—Look round amongst the great mass of the citizens, how many do we find that were sold for their passages, who have arrived to opulence, usefulness or respectability in society, they ought not to be taxed he was in favor of the resolution—he knew not what was meant by the Speaker when he said that the resolution directed the finger of public scorn against the state of South Carolina, when he himself acknowledged that so much was the state of North Carolina shocked, at the proceedings of her sister state, that she immediately and evidently pointed the finger of public scorn against her, by wishing a change in the federal constitution, to stop the iniquitous traffick.

The amendment was lost—Ayes 32.

Early of Georgia is a mere good speaker; no sound reasoner, no penetration, and little fancy. He was opposed to the resolution. One ground of opposition was the pretence that such a law would amount to the imposition of an unequal or double tax on South Carolina alone. The futility of this is obvious. Another strange shadow of a shade of an argument was, that the passage of such a law would amount to a *sanction* by congress of the *slave trade*; of the conduct of South Carolina; it will be *legalizing* the importation of slaves. Didst thou ever, Friend Relf, hear such a preposterous sentiment? As well might we say that every state sanctions and legalizes crimes, because certain criminals in all our courts are constantly *taxed* or fined for the commission of various crimes. Early said his state had, in their constitution, forever forbidden the importation of slaves, and defied any gentleman to produce a similar instance in the constitution of other states. [Yet I am informed that there are several *negro yards* in Savannah, where slaves imported into South Carolina are kept for sale; and that they are sometimes brought to the river Savannah.]

Friend Relf, I rejoice at the great acquisition of respectability in the House, by the talents of Broom. This gentleman, now but a few days more than 28 years of age, bids fair to be a great ornament to Congress and to his country. He spoke about one and a half hour in favor of the resolution. He esteemed the arguments of his opponents as stubble, and made them appear as straw. He produced a host of new arguments that could not be overcome. Having lost my pencil, I could not notice the heads of his speech; my memory will afford me but a small part. The constitution of the United States was the result of mutual concession; the preamble declares the natural equality of all men; the northern & middle states were opposed to slavery; they yielded to the electoral influence of slaves in the southern states; they wished to prevent the importation of more slaves.

The southern states consented, should more be imported, they should be liable to a tax not exceeding ten dollars per head—the imposition of the tax is then by constitutional consent. Congress have repeatedly expressed their abhorrence of the slave trade, by inflicting, in all cases where they were allowed to make laws to operate, the most severe penalties on those who were concerned in this inhuman traffic. Since the adoption of the constitution, no state has allowed the importation of slaves, till, a year since, the state of South Carolina; hence no tax has been imposed. It is a constitutional and proper subject of taxation'—shall we be told that here the poor man can obtain an easy living unincumbered with too much regulation, with taxes; shall we be told that the bread is not taken from the mouth of labour; and yet, in the same breath be informed that the very salt that enters the mouth of labour is taxed, while poorsworth the wealthy slave-holder is exempted from paying a cent? Slaves are a luxury, a proper object of taxation. If luxury and vices are improper objects of taxation, what can be the proper? Though the tax may operate on a single state, this is no cause for omitting its operation; no taxes operate with perfect equality; at the adoption of the constitution the right of thus taxing was granted by the southern states; if South Carolina be only one that imports, the only one that is or supposes herself to be enriched by this trafic, she of course ought to be taxed. It is a strange doctrine indeed to infer, because we tax we legalise the trafic. To *prevent* importation we impose heavy taxes on articles; to *encourage* importation we take off all duties: yet gentlemen will say the imposition of this tax on slaves will legalise, and encourage the importation of them. Gentlemen have contended that the income arising from this tax is too inconsiderable to deserve notice, many items make the whole of our revenue, but the income is of so trivial moment; it is supposed that nine thousand slaves were imported into South Carolina, the last year, this would make an item of 90 000 dollars; perhaps this year the amount may be double.

I cannot Friend Relf, remember a fifth part of the heads of this admirable speech. I hope we shall see it in full. After Broom spoke Bedinger, who hath some how lost his way and strayed to his place. He said he should not be *skeered* by *sich* things as the gentleman from Delaware had uttered; he was against the resolution. The committee rose, reported progress, &c.

This day the subject was resumed; and the resolution passed—Ayes 90, for the honor of humanity NINETY—Noes 25, for no honor of which I can conceive, TWENTY FIVE.

A sketch of this day's debate I will give thee in my next. Thine.

GENERAL EATON.

Whatever the *Clay* cold hearts of such men as RANDOLPH, and his followers, may say of the services of this gentleman, his countrymen have too feeling a sense of the importance of his *labours* and know too well how to appreciate merit and talents like his, to suffer malice and envy to corrode them.

In almost every public address, where this history of the times is touched upon, though but in the slightest manner, the name of EATON is found; and *ennobled* by the voluntary effusions of gratitude and admiration.

EXAMPLES.

"THIS year, O politicians! in this year,
What tales of wonder will there not appear!
No yawning Quidnunc shall condemn the "News;"
But ev'ry day bright deeds of war peruse!
Bright deeds of war! or, well the battle cease?
And will the world again return to peace?
Must the fierce fight for Europe's freedom last,
And ev'ry wind convey the trumpet's blast?
Columbia's rights, must they the war demand,
And the sword wake t'avenge the insulted land?
Must other warriors, at their country's call,
Like *EATON* conquer, or like NELSON fall?"

[*Address of the Carriers of Phil. Gaz.*]

"Now Heaven has heard the prisoner's sighs,
And given him life and liberty;
Yes, loud resound the grateful strains,
Kind Heaven has broke the captive's chains;
For all their sufferings made amends,
Restor'd to Country, Lovers, Friends;
'Twas Heaven that nerv'd an EATON'S arm,
Who spread through Africk wild alarm;
Through Lybia's wilds he made his way,
A victor with resistless sway;
O'er Derna rapid ruin hurl'd,
And there Columbia's stripes unfurl'd;
Then shook the Bashaw on his Throne,
Nor dared to call his head his own,
To peace his trembling soul inclined,
And all his barbarous views resign'd.

(*Trenton Federalist*)

"But, hold; our course must instant vary,
And 'cross the Alps our thoughts we'll carry,
Where various Charles and fierce Massena,
On classick ground prepare th' "*Arena.*"
Then o'er *the sea within the land*,
We pass to take a grander stand;
Where PREBLE'S skill and EATON'S bravery
Released our captive tars from slavery.
O, ever may we tell the story,
Which elevates Columbia's glory,
Above what Cato's zeal has done,
Or all the Scipios here have won.
Where, Fame, an instance 'mongst mankind
To match our Trio canst thou find,
Who sold their lives and dar'd the flames
They made to consecrate their names,
And to Columbia's navy gave
A lustre which none else can have."

(*Troy Gazette.*)

"Some stupid people in the nation
Think President palaveration,
'Bout peace and friendship will disarm
Our enemies like witch's charm.
Let such chaps lay their heads together;
To fan the sun out with a feather;
To stamp their feet upon the ground,
And keep the globe from turning round;
To scale the moon aside a rocket,
And steal off the stars in pocket;
And when accomplish'd all their schemes,
They'll realize their waking dreams,
Of keeping vile sea-robbers under,
Without the aid of cannon's thunder!
I've given you columns oft which treat on
The glorious deeds of General EATON,
Though in a proper light to show him
Might well require an Epic Poem."

(*New York Com. Adv.*)

"To this my just, impartial lays,
Must add our *Infant Navy's* praise,
And *his*, who led a gallant band,
O'er desart Barca's burning sand.
And (thousand dreadful dangers past,)
Was crown'd with victory at last!
Long will their grateful country own,
She owes to them, and them alone,
That Afric trembled on her plains,
And freed her captives from their chains!"

(*New York Evening Post.*)

DIED last evening, Mrs. MARY DAVEY, in the 51st year of her age, consort of Mr. Davey Davey, of this town. Her friends and acquaintance are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from the dwelling house of her husband to the Presbyterian burying ground to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE,
130 Cords Oak Wood.
APPLY TO
Phineas Janney.
1st mo. 31st. c3t

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
A FEW hogsheads of Tobacco, well suited to the West-India market,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of a very superior quality, and which are worthy the attention of private families,
An Invoice of patent hollow Iron Ware, of English manufacture,
One Trunk of mock Madrass Handkerchiefs of various colours,
London Particular Teneriffe Wine, in quarter casks.
Robert T. Hooe, & Co.
January 28. eo2w

Centreville Academy.
ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his deportment is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 24w3ms

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening fwears when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, but withstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or fouiness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and its being suited to every age and constitution, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Alcaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1aw

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY's, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash-Leather & Riding Gloves
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Tufted Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnaburgs,
Dowlasses and Beltticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A CONVENIENT new two story BRICK HOUSE, situate at the upper end of King street, lately occupied by Abel Blakeny. For terms apply to

James Anderson, or
Anderson & Perry.

Who have for Sale, a quantity of

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

January 16. eo.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the *Missionary Magazine, or Evangelical Intelligencer,* are respectfully informed, that the 12th Number is just received, which completes the first volume of this truly valuable and interesting work. To those who are already in possession of the preceding number it is presum'd no encomium is necessary, but it is earnestly recommended to those masters or heads of Families, who are desirous of bringing up their children in a religious course, as a means whereby the principles of Christianity may be instilled into their tender minds in the most pleasing and familiar manner, and those of maturer age, strengthened and confirmed in the way that they should go." A few copies are remain unsubscribed for; those who wish for them will therefore please to make early application to prevent disappointment.

Subscribers may have their Volumes bound in any manner they may think proper to direct, by applying to

James Kennedy, Sen.

King Street, 27th Jan. eo3t

Extract from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the Extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7th. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or directions of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE DOLLARS: Provided, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY, held at John Hodgkin's tavern on Monday, January 13th, 1806, the following men have been duly elected for the present year, viz.

John Hunter, 1st
Aaron Hewes, 2d
William Patton, 3d } *Commanders.*
Washer Blunt,
Matthew Robinson,
Alexander Smith, } *Subordinate Direction.*
William Rhodes,
James M'Guire,
Joseph Thornton, } *Regulators.*
Charles M'Knight,
Richard Weightman,
Ephraim Evans, } *Trustees.*
John Horner,

Test. Matthew Robinson, *Sec'y.*

January 29. eod3t

NOTICE.

IN the case of Alexander Henderson junior who is now in confinement in the prison rules of the county of Alexandria, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and John M'Pherson and Co. in New York: It is ordered, that the consideration of his application to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors with, in the district of Columbia, be adjourned until Saturday the eighteenth of this month. Notice is therefore hereby given, to the creditors of the said Henderson and of John M'Pherson, and Co. that at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, at the court house of Alexandria county, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admitted to the said Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

N. Fitzhugh.

Jan. 6, 1806.

☞ The hearing of the above case commenced on Saturday the 18th instant, and was by consent of parties adjourned till Thursday the 23d inst. on which day the Judge being prevented from attending, the hearing of the said case is further adjourned till Monday the 3d February next, at the Court House in Alexandria, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which those concerned are desired to take notice.

By order,

G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 28. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29. eo.

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Public
On TUESD
At 10 o'clock, will be sold
RU
In hhds. and bls. Frenc
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Ban
Segar in hhds. tierces a
Chocolate
White and brown Soap
Mould and dipt Can
Raisins in kegs, boxes
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD F
&c.
A Variety of DR
among whic
Cloths, Coatings, K
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Fr
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Ya
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenbu
Muslin and Muslin Hand
India Muslins and Table
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats
Philip
Nov. 12.

FOR SA
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Just arrived
laying at Col. Ramsay's wha
may be seen and descriptio
known, on application to C
board or to
Ricketts, N
If said ship is not sold in
she will be for freight or cha
Europe.
R
January 1.

For Sale or
The
BE
Burthen eigh
Was built in e
Also—And is without excep
belonging to the port—for te
Benjamin
Dec. 14.

HENRY K.
Has received, per Brig Equ
New-Castle, and offers to
ately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot
18 casks Ingot Lead
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18.

20 Pipes very ch
Wine,
Imported in the Brig A
holomews, and for sale by
R. W
December 21.
N. B. This Wine has lain
ninth West Indies.

JUST REC
9 boxes—cont
500 pieces Platillas,
600 do. Britannia
Entitled to drawback o
ALSO
80 bbls and 5 hhds
For Sale, by
Jo
December 13.

Notice is hereb
To the Stockholders of the B
THAT a dividend of
the capital stock of fai
year, ending this day, is de
ready to be paid to them or t
on Thursday next, the 9th I
By order of the Presiden
Gurdin C
January 6.

Wanted to
A Negro Girl from
of age—Apply to the P
November 12.